

# 阿尔茨海默病中β淀粉样前体蛋白基因外显子9、10的mRNA表达及突变研究 Expression Variation and Mutation Analysis of Exon 9 and 10 in Amyloid Precursor Protein Gene in Alzheimer's Disease

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**摘要** 于上海地区汉人群中,探讨阿尔茨海默病(AD)患者外周血中β淀粉样前体蛋白基因外显子9、10 (APP9~10)的mRNA表达水平,并作cDNA的点突变检测。采用半定量竞争性反转录聚合酶链反应(semi-quantitative competitive RT-PCR)技术测定APP9~10的mRNA表达水平;以聚合酶链反应(PCR)-限制性片段长度多态(RFLP)方法检测基因组DNA中载脂蛋白E基因(APOE)和早老素1基因(PS1)多态;APP9~10cDNA的点突变检测采用变性梯度凝胶电泳法。结果表明(1)AD患者中APP9~10的mRNA表达水平显著高于健康老人(P<0.05);(2)作为AD的主要风险因子,APOE\*ε4等位基因并不影响AD患者中APP9~10的mRNA表达水平,而另一可疑风险因子PS1基因1等位基因的存在却可显著增加AD患者中APP9~10的mRNA表达;(3)AD患者中不存在APP9~10cDNA的点突变。提示上海汉人群中,AD患者外周血中APP基因外显子9、10的mRNA表达水平显著升高,也许这一生物学改变可作为一种生物学辅助诊断指标应用于AD的临床研究。

**关键词:** 阿尔茨海默病; β淀粉样前体蛋白基因; 表达; 突变

**Abstract:**To explore the expression differences of exon 9 and 10 in Amyloid Precursor Protein gene (APP9~10) in Alzheimer's disease, and detect the probable point mutation appeared in cDNA fragment of APP9~10 in the Shanghai Han people. semi-quantitative competitive RT-PCR technique was performed to detect the expression of APP9~10 in peripheral lymphocyte, and the Apolipoprotein E gene (ApoE) and Presenilin 1 (PS1) gene were genotyped with PCR-RFLP method. We also analyzed the point mutation in APP9~10 cDNA through the denatured gel electrophoresis. The results are as follows: 1. While compared with healthy controls, expression of APP9~10 mRNA was significantly enhanced in Alzheimer disease; 2. APOE\*ε4 allele, the most common genetic risk factor for AD, did not affect the Expression of APP9~10 mRNA, whereas the APP9~10 mRNA expression might be increased by the allele 1 of PS1 gene, another probable susceptibility gene of AD. 3. No point mutation in APP9~10 cDNA was detected. In our samples, the expression of APP9~10 mRNA in AD was significantly different from that of controls, suggesting that the change of peripheral APP9~10 mRNA expression might be another bio-marker used in clinical diagnosis for AD.

**关键词** [Key words](#) [Alzheimer's disease](#) [amyloid precursor protein gene](#) [expression](#) [mutation](#)

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## Abstract

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